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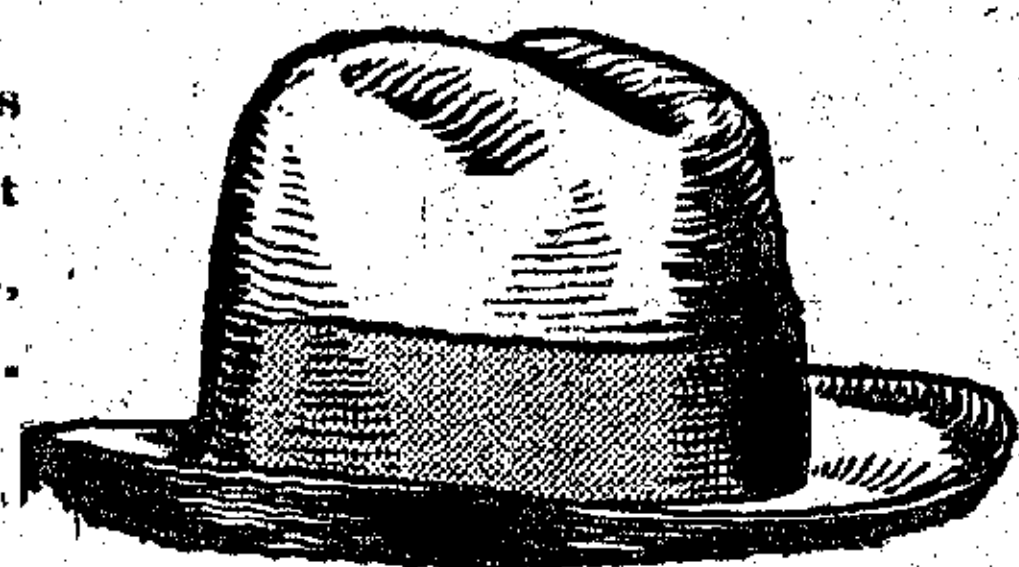
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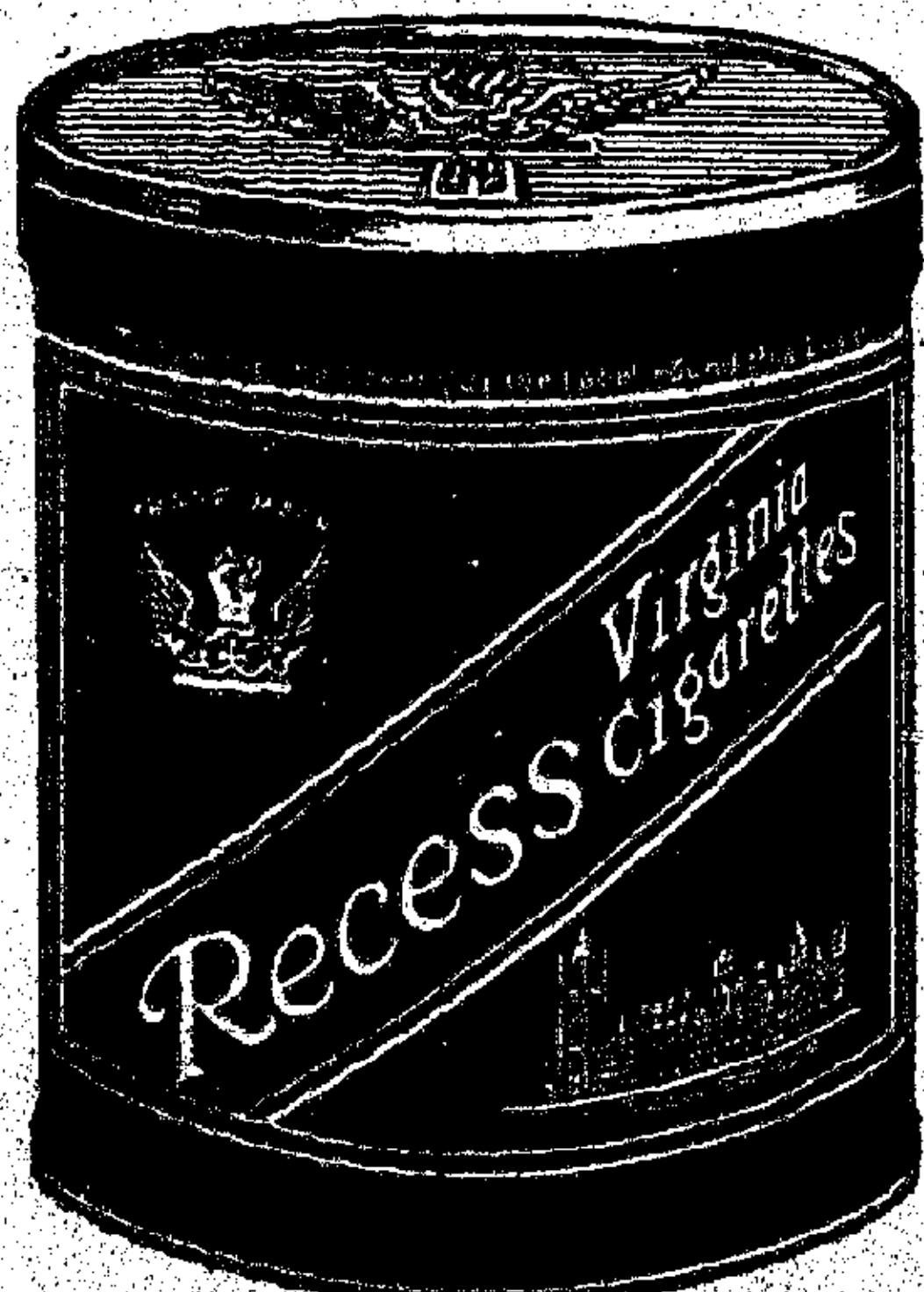
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[1327]

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[1003]

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, November 1st.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Rather unexpectedly, the election of Vice-President of the Republic of China was completed on Monday. It was anticipated that there might be such a divergence of opinion expressed negatively by abstentions that the proceedings would end without definite results, but for once the members of the House of Representatives were on their best behaviour and acquitted themselves with some show of dignity and decorum, a fact which induced the Chinese editor of the *Peking Daily News* to compliment them on their strict attention to business and the "absence of senseless howlings" which distinguished previous elections.

From the outset it was evident that the election was, as described by a local journal, a one man race. The result was never in doubt. As many as fourteen names appeared on the ballot papers, but only two received any appreciable measure of support. These were Feng Kuang Chang and Lu Yung-ting. Among the "also rans" were Tsai Ao, the hero of the last revolution, and Tsen Chun-hsuan and Li Lich-chun, who were very much in the limelight recently in the South, whilst the notorious Huang Hsing, who has just died, was included in the list of nominees. The first ballot gave Feng 413 votes as against 176 cast for Lu. This was more than half the number of members present, but a third ballot had to be taken before the requisite three-fourths majority was obtained.

The election is interesting as showing what Parliament can do when it is in the mood. The session lasted all day, but members seemed to rise to the occasion and to realise that duty demanded their attendance until the balloting was completed. On this occasion they were not coerced into remaining in their places, as was done when Yuan Shih-kai was "elected" President in 1913.

The new Vice-President is fairly popular. Apart from his military qualifications, he is endowed with political sagacity and prescience, as was witnessed during the recent Revolution when he withdrew his active support from Yuan Shih-kai and gave considerable encouragement to the Revolutionists. But perhaps his most interesting reminiscence is of the time when at the head of the Imperial troops he routed the Republican army under General Li Yuan Hung at Wuchang in 1911. It is a strange turn of the wheel of circumstance which makes him Vice-President of the Republic of China under a President whom he thrashed very soundly in the field of battle just five years ago. The General will remain at Nanking for the time being.

Undoubtedly the election of the Vice-President has improved the situation in China and gives rise to the hope that the administration may yet accomplish something useful for the country, though the deadlock in the Cabinet caused by the refusal of the Minister of Interior to resign his portfolio in deference to the wishes of the Premier suggests a different view.

THE OBSTINATE MINISTER.

Mr. Sun Hung-yi refuses to resign and the Premier cannot dismiss him. The President could perhaps do so by mandate over the head of Parliament, but he would not dream of such unconstitutional conduct. Only Parliament can impeach him and have him dismissed, but Sun's friends in the House are sufficiently strong to prevent this by simply absenting themselves. As long as Sun decides to sit tight he cannot be moved. He might be induced to vacate his office for one more lucrative, but at present there is no prospect of that, and the Premier fumes and frets at his impotence and threatens to resign. Such action might prove embarrassing to the Government, for there is no apparent successor to Tuan Chi-jui, but it would not weaken the position of Sun, for the resignation of the Premier does not mean the fall of the Cabinet, but simply that another Prime Minister has to be found.

The resumption of specie payment by the Bank of China last week has had a most stimulating effect throughout the country. Business improved considerably, and the outlook is now much more promising. There was no rush for silver in exchange for the notes, and the bank in Peking report that substantial deposits have been made. The notes of the Bank

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN
TIENTSIN.

Mr. R. P. Houston says a correspondent of his in China, writing under recent date upon German activity in China, states:

The Germans in China are being maintained by their Government out of the proceeds of the Boxer indemnity, and large numbers of them are being employed in the various German Consulates compiling statistics and information for post-war trade. Germans are actively engaged in carrying out a strong anti-British propaganda in China, and the most active centre of this is Tientsin. The surprising part of this is that this propaganda is carried on from the British Concession, and no attempt whatever is being made by British Consular officials to put a stop to this. The attitude of the British Government in this matter is surprising.

All the principal German firms have their offices and own property in the British Concession, the firm of — and Co., Krupp's agents, being right alongside and overlooking the British Consulate. Germans are building great hopes on their trade with China after the war, and these hopes will be justified unless our Government takes active steps.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND
THE WAR.

Second-Lieutenant Oswald Hood, Royal Sussex Regiment, killed on September 1st, entered the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, but resigned his position and proceeded to Australia. On the outbreak of the war he returned to England, and, having joined the Artists' Rifles, was gazetted on November 1st, 1915, to the Royal Sussex Regiment. Lieutenant Hood took part in the suppression of the rebellion in Ireland, and was ordered out to the front in July, 1918.

Captain Bertram Rolfe Jackson, Coldstream Guards, who has been killed in action, came out to Shanghai, in 1912, where he got his first experience of military training in the Shanghai Light Horse.

of Communications have appreciated in sympathy with this rehabilitation of the national credit, and are now quoted at 95. I am told that quite a number of foreigners who invested in both banks, notes have made substantial profits, in one or two instances amounting to thousands of dollars.

At the end of the month the foreign bank released, on the certificate of Sir Richard Dane, three million dollars, a sum which will help the Government to tide over present difficulties.

FRANCO-CHINESE RELATIONS.

Franco-Chinese relations have improved as the result of the decision of the French authorities to revert to the *status quo* in reference to the Tientsin incident. It may be presumed, however, that the French have had some assurance that the negotiations will not be delayed as they have been, and that the methods of procrastination are not to be continued. However, there is the danger that the ultra-patriotism of the *Peking Gazette*, expressed in vigorous terms, may prove somewhat prejudicial. The French Legation has been somewhat annoyed that the contents of diplomatic documents should be disclosed to the public through the medium of the Press. Mr. Conty, the French Minister, always took a strong attitude on this matter and frequently declined to receive documents with the contents of which he had previously been acquainted by Press reports.

The run on the Banque Industrielle has ceased. It lasted only three or four days, but the Chinese still object to handle the notes.

RUMOURS.

The Chinese Members of Parliament have never been suspected of any keen sense of humour, but what must be thought of an assembly which carries on its agenda notice of a resolution to be moved calling upon the people to live the simple life? Can we imagine the Chinese rioting on their ten cents or less per diem, faring sumptuously and adorning their persons with fine raiment, joy-riding in automobiles, attending opera, etc.? Last week the agenda showed such a resolution. To-morrow's agenda has notice of a "Bill recommending that extravagance be shunned, licentious living prohibited, and diligence and economy be laid down as the main principles for the consolidation of the country." Not improbably the people may come to think that they could dispense with the luxury of a parliament.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The International League of Free-masons is this week celebrating the handing over of its charter from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. There is to be a banquet in the Wagons Lits on Saturday.

Mr. A. S. Wheeler, mining adviser, left last week for home. He will offer his services to the War Office.

Mr. Lamson has arrived in Peking and taken up his duties as First Secretary in the British Legation.

FLUCTUATING DOLLARS
EFFECT ON TRADE.
AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL'S
OBSERVATIONS.

The American Consul-General of Shanghai, Mr. Thomas Sammons, in a recent report points out that the fluctuations in the price of silver have some peculiar and unexpected effects upon the import and export trade of China. Contrary to the general impression, the export trade from this country does not necessarily flourish when the price of silver is exceptionally low. The reason for this situation is that the Chinese exporter and the foreign importer do not at such times, seem able to agree upon what is a fair price for the goods under such conditions. It seems to the average foreign importer to be an excellent opportunity to buy at a price in silver which would be reasonable under ordinary conditions, but which, at the low value of silver, corresponds to an unusually small value in gold, and, therefore, offers an opportunity for large profits in re-selling on a gold basis to the foreign consumer. The Chinese dealers in the interior who have exports for sale are not unduly advised as to the true situation. They are kept posted through a system of guilds which furnish information regarding the real values of their goods in the world's markets, and accordingly they demand just about what the foreign importer can afford to pay and still make a small profit. The result is that the Chinese exporter and the foreign importer seem unable to agree upon a satisfactory trading basis. This interferes with their business transactions. On the other hand, the situation is quite the reverse when silver shows a tendency to rise in value. The foreign buyer is then anxious to supply his wants in Chinese goods before their value in gold becomes too high on account of the rise in the price of silver. The Chinese dealer, too, is anxious to clear his stock before the increasing cost of silver results in giving him a much smaller amount of silver for his goods than he could when silver is lower in value. The two, therefore, experience little difficulty in arranging a price for the goods satisfactory to both, with the result that exports materially increase during such periods. An examination of trade statistics shows that during periods of comparatively lower values of silver the export trade is heavy, whereas just the opposite is true when the value of silver has been high.—*London and China Express.*

TRADE AND THE WAR.
EXPORTS OF JUTE MANUFACTURES
TO CHINA.

The Foreign Office announce that the following arrangements have been adopted by His Majesty's Government for controlling the export of jute manufactures from the British Empire to China:—The undermentioned ports have been approved by His Majesty's Government as ports of entry for consignments of jute goods to China:—Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Newchwang, Ningpo, Foochow, Swatow, Canton. Licences for the export of jute goods from the British Empire to China are issued only when the goods are consigned to H.M. Consular Officer at one of the above ports for delivery to an approved recipient. Importing firms are required to sign a form of guarantee. The names of approved firms are reported to His Majesty's Government by H.M. Minister at Peking.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

ROUTE MARCH.
No Drills, except for Recruits, will take place during the week commencing Monday, Nov. 13th.
All ranks, except Recruits and men backward in drill, will parade at Queen's Statue, Chater Road, at 5.30 p.m., on Friday, Nov. 17th. Uniform, helmets and rifles.

BAND PRACTICE.
Monday, Nov. 13th, Thursday, Nov. 16th, Monday, Nov. 20th, Thursday, Nov. 23rd, and Tuesday, Nov. 26th, at 9 p.m.

MAXIM GUNNERS.
Will parade at Central Station at 9 a.m. on Sunday, Nov. 19th, for Range practice. White Uniform, Belts and helmets. Rifles not to be carried.
PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.
Friday, Nov. 10th.—Sections 1, 3 and 4 of No. 1 Company; also Ambulance Platoon.

JOINED.
No. 2 Section—A. W. Smith.
RESIGNATION.
The resignation of P.-c. 818 Rahmed is cancelled.

J. W. FRANKS,
A. S. P. (R.).

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The Berlin correspondent of the *New York Times* telegraphed recently: For the past week there has been persistent rumours that the relations between Denmark and Germany have been strained to a dangerous point. Although these rumours have been formally denied on the Bourse I have ascertained that they are due to Denmark's economic action under England's growing pressure. Both Denmark and Holland have diminished their food exports to Germany to a very noticeable degree, and German public opinion, which is now sensitive, believes that if this pressure be continued to its logical limit it will mean a complete closure of the neutral borders to food exports to Germany, thereby creating a grave and even dangerous situation. Sweden is the last gap in the Allied blockade and all Germans are watching anxiously to see whether or not this last useful back door to Germany will be closed.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[1324]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[1325]

TO LET.

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS.—Four large rooms (communicating) facing Blake Pier and the General Post Office. Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 on the Third Floor of Hotel Mansions.
For particulars apply—
MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL.
[1322]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 2, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings,
1319

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

8 ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE, for 5 or 6 months.
Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS.
[1272]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, at Observatory Villas, Kowloon, with Tennis Court.
Apply—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vœux Road Central.
[1315]

TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental.
Apply—
"A."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1117

TO LET.

From 1st November next:
FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, 2nd Floor.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
[1085]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"E."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1340]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[1318]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[683]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadway and Moreton Terrace.
No. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.
HOUSES on Shamen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[132]

TO LET.

NO. 1, MINDEN VILLAS, 5 Rooms with Tennis Court, in Mody Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1006]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
No. 53, PEARL STREET.
No. 17, MOSQUE JUNCTION.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 3, BURBOW STREET, WANCHAI.
GODOWN.
No. 12, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.
No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.
KELLET CREST, 66, PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 25, BELFIELD TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
No. 56, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[350]

TO LET.

WANTED.
HALF of FURNISHED HOUSE, Peak District, near Tramway Station. Moderate rent.
Box 15 M.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POLICE ABUSES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]
 Sir,—Just by chance, on my way from the Pass Office opposite the Magistracy, I witnessed an abuse which ought not to be tolerated in a British Colony. A Chinese policeman (apparently a detective) was ill-treating a prisoner under arrest, who looked like a lame beggar, by poking and pushing the poor fellow along the street. I was in a hurry to go on board the steamer, otherwise I should have intervened to stop the ill-treatment.

This being my last scene in Hongkong, I should like due notice to be taken by the proper authorities to stop these abuses, which bring discredit upon a British Colony.—Yours, etc.,
 A TRAVELLER.

MONEY-LENDERS' ABUSES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—The subject of money-lending in the Colony has been widely discussed, but nobody has yet come forward to suggest a means for putting a stop to the abuses practised. The practice is frequently to make the victims sign a Promissory Note, say, for \$150 and sometimes \$175, in return for \$100 in cash, and to pay 10 per cent. interest on the whole amount named in the Promissory Note. Of course, we classify the victims as fools for subjecting to such outrageous propositions, but, on the other hand, a poor fellow, who really stands in urgent need of cash, finding nobody willing to assist him, is bound to fall victim to these cursed money-lenders.

Is there no remedy for this evil? Surely we have a good means of checking these abuses, for the money-lenders who are registered should be required to negotiate every loan in the presence of an official, whose duty it would be to see that no extortionate terms were demanded. This would, no doubt, put a stop to all abuses now prevailing in the Colony. In my opinion, and in the opinion of all reasonable men, there is no objection to money-lending providing it is negotiated in a legal and business-like manner, and misers are not allowed to take advantage of their neighbours' needs. I hope this suggestion will commend itself to the authorities.—Yours, etc.,

REASON.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CLUB v. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

The above teams met in a friendly game at the Happy Valley yesterday and the Club was defeated rather heavily. Play, however, was not quite so one-sided as the result would suggest, the Club being heavily handicapped by being without a goalkeeper. They obtained a substitute on the field, but, although he saved quite a number of shots, he was not so successful as a regular goalkeeper would have been. In the first half the Staff and Departments put on four goals, of which Davies claimed three, and Streptham one. Smith managed one for the Club, but half-time arrived with the Club three in arrears. The soldiers eased down in the second half, only beating the goalkeeper once, although Steele had hard lines on several occasions. Their goal came from some good combination by Davies and Darricott, which started about the half-way line, and Darricott eventually netted. The game ended in a win for the Staff and Departments by 5 goals to 1.

HOCKEY.

VOLUNTEER "B" v. R.E.

The following will represent the H.K.V.C. "B" team in their U.S. League match with the Royal Engineers at Happy Valley to-day.—C. A. Goldenberg, C. C. Hickling, and M. L. Railton; G. H. Haskett, J. Ralston and R. C. Wiltchell; J. Stalker, R. G. Southerton, E. D. Evans (Capt.), J. V. Braga and H. B. Rowe.

Bully off at 4.15 p.m. Volunteers will play in white.

CRICKET.

CLUB v. KOWLOON.

The following will represent the Club in their game with Kowloon on the Club ground on Saturday.—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), G. E. Aubrey, R. M. Austin, R. A. Brand, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, J. F. Mitchell, Lt. Col. Morgan, H. H. Taylor, P. Syme Thomson and R. P. Thurstield.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. H.K. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Hongkong Civil Service C.C. in their home match with the University at 2 p.m. on Saturday:—

E. W. Hamilton (Captain), R. E. O. Bird, R. O. Hutchison, R. C. Wiltchell, P. T. Lambie, C. F. Mason, F. Ling, R. Bearne, C. J. Tacchi, J. W. Franks, and E. W. Dawson. Reserve:—S. Alderman; Umpire, W. Woolley; Scorer, W. Fincher.

A DOG BITE AT KOWLOON.

CLAIM FOR \$1,000 DAMAGES.

In the Summary Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Robert John Everest, of Government Quarters, King's Park, Kowloon, sued—Joseph Buck, piano tuner, of 4, Saifer Terrace, Nathan Road, Kowloon, to recover \$1,000 for damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of a bite inflicted on the plaintiff's infant son, Robert John Everest, junior.

Mr. Goldring, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Grist, solicitor, for the defendant.

Mr. Grist raised a preliminary objection that the plaintiff had no right to sue. He said there was no loss or damage shown. The child was only three years of age or less. A parent had a right to sue in a case where he lost the services of his child, but he had no right to sue without showing loss.

His Lordship—Suppose he had to call in a doctor, could he not sue for that?

Mr. Grist—I don't think so. The law on the point is perfectly clear; he cannot recover unless he loses service. It might be that medical attendance is required, but the child should be associated with the suing.

His Lordship.—As a father is bound to provide medical attendance for his child he might sue on that ground.

Mr. Grist contended that the law on the subject covered that question and an action by the parent was not maintainable.

His Lordship.—How could an infant sue for a doctor's account if he does not pay it?

Mr. Grist—It is incurred on his behalf.

His Lordship.—The proper course, then, would be for the child to sue through his parent?

Mr. Grist—Yes. In its present form the case is not maintainable.

Mr. Goldring.—As a matter of fact, we do not want damages, but would like the dog destroyed. Unfortunately, under the Dog Act your Lordship has not power to order that. We really wish nominal damages and to have the case on record.

The whole question of a father's right to his children's services is purely technical to enable actions of this kind to be brought. The fact that the child is an infant in the common sense of the word makes no difference. A child is liable to perform acts of service for the parent and therefore the liability to act as a servant is quite sufficient.

His Lordship.—How old is the child?

Mr. Goldring.—Three and a half years.

The whole thing is technical, and, according to authorities, a father has a right to the service of his children. It is not a question of his ability to serve, but of his liability to serve. I hold that this writ is in proper form because there is a liability to serve.

His Lordship.—Would you say that if a child was six months old his parent could sue?

Mr. Goldring.—Yes, because there is the liability to serve. I contend that the whole rights of the parent are founded upon the theory that the child is a servant or liable to serve. In this case the child is marked for life; is not that a sufficient ground for action? Assuming that your Lordship is against me on the question of the right of the father to sue I submit that the fact that the child is marked for life and rendered nervous and frightened by this dog bite might impair the efficiency of his service when the father required his service.

His Lordship.—I cannot consider that.

Mr. Grist.—It might not.

His Lordship then indicated that in its present form the writ was not maintainable.

Mr. Goldring thereupon applied for consent to amend the writ, and this, after some opposition on the part of Mr. Grist, was allowed, the writ being altered to an action by the child through the father.

Mr. Goldring said the case was a very simple one. The dog belonged to the defendant and he thought he was justified in saying that it was known to be a dangerous dog. He would call evidence to prove that prior to this bite it was found necessary to keep it on a chain; that in fact it had rushed at Inspector Kelly, whom he would call; and that on the occasion in question it broke away from the chain, who was in charge of it, and bit the child on the face in three places. All the plaintiff wanted was that the defendant should say that he

(Continued at foot of next column.)

STRANGE ROBBER STORY.

ALLEGATIONS OF CHINESE CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

During August, a shroff of a Chinese wine shop situated in Macao came to Hongkong on behalf of his firm and collected between \$400 and \$500. He was absent for several days, and then the master of the wine shop received the following letter from his shroff:—

"I respectfully beg to inform you that I, on the 13th day of the present moon, went to the Wing Lok Street wharf, in order to send money to your respectable firm. At present there are few people who, by drugs, conveyed me to a place known as Sai Lau, Nam Tau. They have taken from me the present sum of \$500-600, which amount I was to send to your respectable firm, and they also compelled me to write a letter to your respectable firm requesting for 20,015 taels of prepared opium, and two rolls of satin, falling which undoubtedly punish me. Should there be no money sent to them for my ransom my life would be in peril. This is especially written for your information. Should you send someone to bring the money here he can hand same to the right-hand side of the salt market at Sai Lau, Nam Tau. The money should be sent within this month. It is most urgent. It is most urgent."

This letter was signed by the prisoner and also four other persons, the supposed robbers.

Several Hongkong Chinese shopkeepers were called to state that they had paid prisoner sums amounting in all to \$484.07.

The master of the Macao shop said he did not believe what prisoner stated in his letter. Upon receipt of the same he came to Hongkong, and, after a search, found the prisoner. The latter said all the money had been taken from him, whereupon witness took him to the Central Police Station and charged him.

Sergt. Clarke informed Mr. Wood (the Magistrate) that the police knew nothing of the robbery. No report had been made to them.

In the course of a long statement, prisoner held to the story related in his letter. He added that when he told the robbers he had no more money, and that he would lose his position of trust, and be unable to secure another position, they allowed him to go. He was blindfolded, led away at night to a certain spot, the bandage was removed from his eyes, and he was then told to find his way back. The man also stated that he walked from Sai Lau to Kowloon in a day, a distance of over eighty miles!

Mr. Wood remanded the prisoner in police custody, and ordered inquiries to be made regarding his story of being held to ransom.

knew then that the animal was dangerous and knew it now, and that it had been sent down to Kennedy Town for observation for rabies. There had been an undertaking given that the dog would be destroyed, but owing, he believed, to some objection on the part of defendant's sister, that had not been carried out, the dog was dangerous, and the boy was likely to be marked for life, had become nervous and timid, and frightened of animals, and was thoroughly upset.

Dr. J. T. Smalley, Medical Officer for Health for Kowloon, spoke to seeing the boy on the 29th August. There was evidence of a dog bite on his left cheek. There was a wound 1½ in. long below the left eyelid and another just outside the left corner of the mouth. There were other marks of a dog's teeth on the cheek, but these were quite superficial.

In answer to his Lordship, witness said the wounds could all have been inflicted by one bite.

Continuing he said the scar of the largest wound would be permanent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grist, witness said the child would be nervous in the presence of dogs for some years, and was generally nervous now and would be so for three or four months. The defendant called on him with reference to the bite the same day, and asked for advice respecting the dog. Witness advised him to take it to Mr. Gibson for observation.

You did not advise the destruction of the dog?—No, that is for a veterinary surgeon.

You know the dog was under observation for ten days, and was discharged with a clean bill of health?—Yes.

As far as you know there would be no useful end gained by the destruction of the dog?—I do not know the character of the dog. A dog may have a violent temper without being a lunatic. (Laughter.)

Evidence was given by Inspector S. Kelly, of the Sanitary Department, Kowloon, as to the dog making a dash at him one day as he was passing it. It was on a chain. He had never seen the dog off the chain.

Plaintiff's amah gave evidence of the dog biting the child. The dog was held by a chain about five feet long and pulled it away from an amah who was holding it. The animal bit the child on the face.

For the defence the defendant and his sister deposed that the dog had never bitten anyone else and had never shown any disposition to bite anybody. If this child was bitten, as he appeared to have been, there was no one more sorry for it than they were.

His Lordship dismissed the action on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to prove knowledge on the part of the defendant that the dog was vicious.

SCOTTISH EFFORT FOR SCOTTISH REGIMENT.

"A HEATHER DAY" IN HONGKONG.

As a result of a circular issued by Mr. R. Henderson, hon. secretary of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, a meeting was held in the City Hall on Wednesday evening to consider a proposal by the General Committee of that society to lend its auspices to a movement for collecting local funds for Scottish regiments at the front. Mr. A. G. Gordon occupied the chair at the opening, and the attendance included:—Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. M. A. Murray, Dr. Forsyth, Mr. R. Sutherland, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. R. Henderson (General Committee of St. Andrew's Society), Mrs. R. Sutherland, Mrs. E. F. Aucott, Mrs. A. O. Lang, Mrs. Duncan, Miss M. Rodger, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. D. Templeton, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Shaw, Dr. G. D. R. Black, Lt. R. McMurray, Messrs. C. F. Anton, R. O. Hutchison, J. Macdonald, W. Murray Scott, J. H. Wallace, J. Walker, A. Gibson and J. McCubbin.

The Chairman pointed out that one of the chief objects of their society was to give every encouragement to enterprisers such as this, and the General Committee had readily followed the suggestion that the present meeting be convened under the society's auspices. Having done that, however, the actual official duty of the St. Andrew's Society terminated.

Mr. R. Sutherland, who then took the chair, referred to the excellent work being done in Canada for Scottish regiments. "If you agree with me," he said, "you will do your very best to carry through in a fitting way such scheme as may here be decided upon to mark our appreciation of the gallant achievement of the Scottish regiments, and our whole-hearted sympathy for those who were dependent upon the all too many heroes who, with their brave comrades in arms of various nationalities, have not only fully maintained the cherished traditions of their regiments but have added fresh glories to their name in their last great sacrifice for the cause of humanity and civilization."

It was decided to observe a "Heather Day," as suggested, when sprigs of heather or small badges would be on sale throughout the Colony, the Chairman intimating that he knew a gentleman who would give \$50 for the first badge sold.

Officers were appointed as follows:—Chairman, Mr. A. O. Lang; treasurer, Mr. D. Macdonald; secretary, Mr. Wallace, with the General Committee of the St. Andrew's Society as officio.

THE M.C.L. BAZAAR.

The programme of the entertainment to be given at the Ministering Children's League Bazaar on Saturday, at Government House, is as follows:—

- (1)—Song and March "Union Jack of Old England," M.C.L. Members, Kowloon Branch.
- (2)—Patriotic Recitation, Gwen Stedman.
- (3)—Dance, "Hornpipe," June Looker. Standard bearers, William Hancock and David Looker.
- (4)—Recitation, "Philosophy," Alma Worcester.
- (5)—Flower Song and Dance: "Sunshine," Clara Frost; "Golden Butterfly," Marjorie Aiken; "Buttercup," Gladys Ramsay; "Daisy," Bessie George; "Violet," Mary Hyde; "Rose," Maggie Ramsay.
- (6)—The Swanks.
- (7)—Tableau "The Allies": "Britannia," Dionie May; "France," Gwen Stedman; "Russia," June Looker; "Italy," Rita Hazland; "Japan," Anne Joyce Holyoak; "Serbia," Anne Dodwell; "Portugal," Nina Hazland; "Montenegro," Dorothy Holyoak; "Roumania," Veronica Butterfield; "Belgium," Alma Worcester.

"God Save the King."

The programme for this afternoon will be the same, except that "The Swanks" will not appear.

At the Bazaar on Saturday there will be an auction of valuable stamps and postcards, at about 5 p.m.

KITCHENER SCHOLARSHIPS.

In a letter he has addressed to the Press, the Lord Mayor of London announces that the Council of the Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund have resolved to found a number of scholarships which will enable young Britons destined for a commercial career to travel, study, and gain business experience in the countries of the Allied nations—France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Rumania, Portugal, and Serbia. The original purposes of the fund, to equip and endow a home for disabled officers and to establish a permanent fund for the purpose of relieving disabled officers and men in their own homes, will remain unchanged, but the scholarship scheme will supplement them. The scholarships will be continued from year to year for all time, and will be of the annual value of about £150 each. They will be for the sons of dead and disabled officers and men of the Navy and Army, and young men from 18 to 25 years of age who have served with the Forces.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

NEW STYLES IN

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S

CELEBRATED

FELT and STRAW HATS.

FELT HATS IN SEVERAL SHADES OF BROWN,

GREEN AND GREY, \$7.50 EACH.

STRAW HATS IN THE NEWEST SHAPES FITTED

WITH VENTILATED LEATHERS.

\$2.75, \$3.50, \$4.00 Each.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[21]

DRINK
 "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
 SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
 BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

Sang Tai.

of 8 dozen.

Kwan Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Stocked by

Admitted to be the Best

The Hongkong Hotel.

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

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 TELEPHONE 346

SATISFACTION

We can assure this on all goods leaving our Store.

SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK

OF

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

COLLARS AND SHIRTS

(BRITISH MADE)

COMFORTABLE IN WEAR.

[1077]

THE WAR.

SALE OF ENEMY PROPERTY IN COLONIES:

LIVELY DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ROUMANIAN ADVANCE IN DOBRUDJA.

FRENCH PREPARATIONS ON THE SOMME.

THE SINKING OF THE "ARABIA":

HONGKONG MAILS LOST.

Franco-Belgian Front.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, November 8th.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy engaged in heavy shelling to the west of Beaumont Hamel and unsuccessfully attempted to raid trenches. The weather is stormy.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, November 8th.
General Sir Douglas Haig states that hostile artillery has been active on the whole front south of the Ancre.

FRENCH EFFORT ON THE SOMME.

PREPARATION FOR BIG OPERATIONS.

PARIS, November 7th.
A semi-official message states:—Despite the desperation of the fighting on the Somme, its real significance should not be misconstrued. It was not, as alleged by the Germans, a formidable blow on a front of twenty kilometres, with great forces and the whole power of the French artillery. Our objective was more modest—it consisted of the capturing or threatening more closely of certain strong points, the conquest of which was indispensable before the starting of bigger operations. As the various positions were really fortresses it was necessary to 'approach them carefully; hence difficulty and momentary slowness of the present progress.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

PARIS, November 8th.
A communiqué states:—The enemy have merely bombarded our new positions in the Ablaincourt sugar refinery sector. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down during air fights.

Eight of our aeroplanes dropped ten bombs on an aerodrome at Frascati, and on a military railway station at Chambley respectively.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, November 8th.
A official message says:—North of the Somme, enemy gatherings to the east of Bailliel were dispersed.

South of the Somme, there was a violent reciprocal bombardment, in which we caught enemy troops marching east and north-east of Chaulnes.

Yesterday's captured prisoners number 659.

On the right bank of the Meuse there was a particularly lively artillery engagement in the region of Damloup and Doncourt.

ENEMY ADMISSIONS.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.
A Berlin official message says:—British night-attacks between Le Bars and Gueudecourt failed. The French gained ground at Ablaincourt and occupied Pressoir.

GERMANS CLAIM SUCCESS.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.
A Berlin official message claims a great aerial success during a night attack at Corisy, the centre of the French ammunition supply, whereby a station and the whole of a big ammunition depot were blown up.

The Balkans.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

LONDON, November 8th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. A. A. Lynch suggested that, in view of dangers of delay, the Allies should recognise M. Venizelos immediately.

Mr. Asquith replied that the Allies were fully alive to the dangers and were constantly consulting on the Greek situation, but public statements could only be made by agreement between the Allies. Lord Robert Cecil declined to answer Mr. Lynch's question as to whether King Constantine concurred with the Greek Government's invitation to the Allies to land at Salonika.

MISSING BRECH BLOCKS.

ATHENS, November 8th.
The Allies have demanded the return of missing brech blocks of the guns of the Greek flotilla.

MORE LIGHT ON GREEK DUPLICITY.

COALING THE "GOEBEN" AND "BRESLAU."

ATHENS, November 8th.
The *Patris* publishes part of the correspondence seized by the Allies in the house of the Goumarist Deputy, M. Kallimasiotis, ex-Chairman of the Harbours Commission, who is believed to have coaled the *Goeben* and *Breslau*, enabling these warships to reach the Dardanelles. The correspondence shows that he acted under direct communication with the German Consul-General.

SERBIANS REPULSE ATTACK.

SALONIKA, November 8th.
An official message states:—Three Bulgarian attacks on the Serbians in the loop of the Cerna were repulsed with heavy loss.

Our aeroplanes bombed military camps to the north of Monastir.

RUSSIANS BOMBARD CONSTANZA.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.
A Bulgarian communiqué says that great damage was done at Constanza as a result of the bombardment by the Russian fleet on November 2nd and 4th.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.
A Berlin official message says:—The enemy gained small advantages in the Tolgya sector. The Germans recaptured some lost ground at Bodza Pass and took more prisoners.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

PETROGRAD, November 8th.
A communiqué says:—Enemy attacks in the Ostrov Volos region on the Stokhod were repulsed.

We progressed south of Dornavatra in the region south and west of Mount Lamuntolu, and reached the Valley of Belbor, as far as Holo.

Enemy attacks in the direction of Predal and the Alt continue. The enemy has been reinforced and has assumed the offensive east of the Jail Valley.

ROUMANIAN OPERATIONS. ADVANCE IN DOBRUDJA.

LONDON, November 8th.
A Roumanian communiqué says:—There has been a furious bombardment in the Prahova Valley. We repulsed an infantry attack. We advanced southwards in Dobrudja. Enemy aeroplanes attacked Sulina. One of the machines was felled and the aviators captured.

Italian Front.

AUSTRIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

UDINE, November 8th.
Another great attack on Trieste is unlikely before the Spring, though much depends upon the weather. Meanwhile, Austrian reinforcements from Galicia and Trentino are pouring in between Trieste and Comin.

REMARKABLE AUSTRIAN DEFENCES.

ROME, November 8th.
The Italians found that the Austrian defences near Castagnetta had been brought to an extraordinary degree of perfection. Huge underground barracks holding several thousands were protected by bastions armed by machine-guns. The barracks contained skittle alleys, kitchen gardens, beds and hammocks.

EFFECTIVE AIR ATTACK.

FUTILE COUNTER-ATTACK.

ROME, November 8th.
A naval communiqué states that Italo-French air squadrons effectively bombed an aerodrome at Parenzo and military ships anchored at Cittanova. The enemy air defences and seaplanes ineffectively fired and counter-attacked by squadrons and torpedo boats.

ABANDONED BOOTY.

ROME, November 8th.
An official announcement says:—We evacuated an observatory position destroyed by enemy artillery, on the slopes of Cima Boceche. We found among abandoned booty on the Cervo battlefield, a battery of four mountain guns.

Naval Activities.

P. & O. LINER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, November 8th.
The P. and O. steamer *Arabia* is believed to have been sunk in the Mediterranean.

ALL PASSENGERS SAVED.

LARNE, November 8th.
The Admiralty announces that the P. and O. steamer *Arabia* was torpedoed and sunk without warning in the Mediterranean at noon on November 8th. All the passengers were saved.

ENGINEERS BELIEVED TO BE KILLED.

The *Arabia's* passengers numbered 437, of whom 160 were women and children. They were picked up by various vessels which proceeded to the scene of the disaster. Two engineers are missing and are believed to have been killed by the explosion. The rest of the crew were saved.

HEAVY MAIL LOSSES.

Lord Inchcape, in an interview, said the *Arabia's* passengers were being brought to Malta and Marseilles. Other sources state that the mails represent the biggest loss. The *Arabia* left Port Said on Saturday. An important P. and O. official stated that the rescue of the passengers was a tribute to the way in which the Mediterranean was being guarded.

ALL THE MAILS LOST.

LONDON, November 8th.
The Post Office states that as far as known all the mails on the *Arabia* have been lost. The *Arabia* carried mails from Australia, Ceylon, India, Aden, Straits Settlements, Egypt, China, Hongkong, perhaps also British East Africa, Zanzibar, Seychelles, and Mauritius. There were also parcel mails from most of the places mentioned. The *Arabia*, of 7,933 tons, was built at Greenock by Messrs. Caird and Company in 1908. Her dimensions were:—Length, 497 feet; breadth, 54.3 feet; depth, 24.5 feet. She was on the Australia-London run, and on this trip, homeward bound, called at Bombay.

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

LATEST SINKINGS.

LONDON, November 8th.
The British steamer *Scotonia* and three trawlers have been sunk. The latest sinkings announced were:—The steamer *Reims* and *Furukawa*, both Norwegian. The crew of the *Furukawa* have been saved.

General. SALE OF ENEMY PROPERTIES IN COLONIES.

LIVELY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, November 8th.
A lively debate took place in the Commons on the Government's refusal to confine to British subjects the impending sale of enemy properties in Nigeria and exclude neutrals. Mr. LESLIE-SCOTT moved that enemy properties in the Colonies should be sold only to natural born Britons and to companies that were wholly British. Mr. SREGE-MATTAND explained that since the war started there had been a combine of British firms in Nigeria, which had enormously raised the price of palm kernels at Liverpool and lowered the price paid to natives for the sale. Strengthening the monopoly would be most detrimental to the natives and the development of the Colony. Proposed safeguards of British interests could be adequately strengthened.

The debate, as it proceeded revealed much opposition to the Government's attitude on the part of both Liberals and Unionists. Sir EDWARD CARSON delivered an especially strong condemnatory speech, in which he said that the sale to neutrals would mean the reversion of the properties to Germans after the war.

Mr. BONAR LAW declared that Sir Edward Carson had practically moved a vote of want of confidence in the Government. He rebuked the violence of his language, which was not in accord with the seriousness of the country's situation. He ridiculed Sir Edward Carson's rhetoric.

Sir EDWARD CARSON—Think of the message we are sending to the trenches. Mr. BONAR LAW—Think of our brothers-in-arms in France and imagine our saying to them—"We are so much better than you that we will not allow you to be controlled by us." The French West Africa Company had announced its intention of competing for these properties. If the Government followed the course suggested by Sir Edward Carson the French Government would be an outcast in the country, in which Sir Edward Carson would probably be longest in condemnation. He added that the resolution would render the worst possible service to the prospect of any sane system of Imperial trade after the war.

Mr. LESLIE-SCOTT's motion was rejected by 117 voting for it and 231 against it. Forty-seven Nationalists voted against the Government.

ENEMY PEERS.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

LONDON, November 8th.
In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Lynch, Mr. Asquith stated that a Bill dealing with enemy Peers would shortly be introduced in the House of Lords.

FOOD PRICES.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

LONDON, November 8th.
In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Lonsdale-Rees, Mr. Runciman stated that he hoped to introduce a Bill dealing with food prices next week.

EGYPT'S COTTON CROP.

CAIRO, November 7th.
The cotton crop condition figures for Lower Egypt are 88 and for Upper Egypt 83.

POLISH AUTONOMY.

POLES LOOKING TO RUSSIA, NOT GERMANY.

PETROGRAD, November 8th.
Prominent Poles say they look to Russia and not to Germany for independence. The odds are that the German Proclamation will greatly advance the settlement of the Polish question by bringing it into the international sphere.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

"COMBING" OUT THE ELIGIBLES.

LONDON, November 8th.
The House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the 600 employees in the India Office at present included 142 men of military age. Seventy-five men had enlisted since the war and twelve others were shortly following. The staff was reviewed periodically with a view to further men being released.

GERMAN AIMS AND OPINIONS.

NEW YORK, November 8th.
A *New York World* correspondent returned from Germany, in a long story on Germany's aims in the war, says there is a strong desire for peace in Germany, but no belief that it is near. It is realised that victory is impossible; complete defeat is thinkable; but compromise is possible if Russia can be induced to secede from the Allies. Germany dreams of an alliance with Russia and Japan. She regards England as the chief obstacle to peace. Germany insists on her right to expand, hence she clings to Belgium, which she regards as a weak point on her flank. It is noted, says the writer, that in the past eighteen months eleven neutrals have questioned Germany regarding the future of Belgium and not one in her replies has Germany given an assurance that the sovereignty of that country would be restored. Germany refuses to give Alsace and Lorraine to France. The correspondent believes, on the strength of statements by the greatest men only, that before long agitation for a responsible Government will break out, but the Hohenzollerns will not be dethroned. In such a change is his greatest hope of peace.

PRESIDENCY OF THE U.S.A. REPUBLICANS CLAIM MAJORITY.

LONDON, November 8th.
A message despatched from New York at 11 p.m. states that the Republicans claim a victory for Mr. Hughes, based on his success in New York and in Illinois. They also claim the carrying of Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan. A majority of 150,000 is claimed for Mr. Hughes. A New York message indicates a turnover of 350,000 votes since the election of 1912.

MR. FORD'S EFFORTS.

NEW YORK, November 8th.
Mr. Henry Ford exerted great influence in Michigan in favour of Dr. Wilson.

THE LAST SHOT.

The last shot of the campaign was fired by Mr. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. He accused Dr. Wilson, through spinelessness, of driving the country to war, and said he had used American warships to rescue the victims of 1912 in order to help Germany to avoid breaking her promises.

THE BETTING.

NEW YORK, November 8th.
The betting on the election was unprecedented. It is estimated that two millions sterling changed hands. Mr. Hughes voted at a laundry in New York and Dr. Wilson at a fire station in Princeton.

THE RESULT DOUBTFUL.

NEW YORK, November 8th.
While returns from the Eastern States yesterday evening, and claims by the Republicans in the Middle West, made the election of Mr. Hughes seem certain, even to the pro-Wilson Press, reports from the Far West and other States now make the result appear doubtful. Dr. Wilson has now 232 electoral votes and Mr. Hughes 216. Both leaders are still claiming victory.

The Republicans have not yet overcome the Democrats' lead in the House of Representatives or the Senate, in both of which narrow Democrat majorities are possible.

THE ISSUE "STILL DOUBTFUL."

NEW YORK, November 8th.
9.45 p.m.
Later returns support the view that the issue of the President is still doubtful in spite of a pro-Wilson drift in anticipated pro-Hughes areas. The most recent figures give Wilson 248 and Hughes 243, while 40 returns not yet received are doubtful.

WILSON CLAIMED TO BE RE-ELECTED.

NEW YORK, November 8th.
11.3 p.m.
A message to the *New York World* claims Wilson to be re-elected.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE.

NEW YORK, November 8th.
12.15 a.m.
The Democratic National Chairman has telegraphed to every State and County Democratic Chairman, saying:—"Wilson re-elected. Our opponents desperate. You must personally see ballot boxes guarded and the count perfected, and leave nothing undone to safeguard the victory."

POSITION UNPRECEDENTED.

NEW YORK, November 8th.
6.40 a.m.
The position is constantly shifting. Leaders of both National Committees claim election for their respective candidates. The morning papers were unanimous in announcing victory for Hughes, but special editions threw doubt on the result. The voting is so close, especially in the Western States, that recounts are possible, hence the official announcement is probably delayed.

MRS. HUGHES WEEPS—HER DAUGHTERS ALMOST HYSTERICAL.

The Republicans are rejoicing in victory. On Tuesday at midnight Mrs. Hughes, at the Republican Headquarters, threw her arms round her husband's neck and kissed him, exclaiming:—"You are President of the United States!" Weeping like a girl. The candidate's three girls were almost hysterical. The situation in the West is now such that the result may be decided by the vote in California and Minnesota, where Wilson and Hughes are running a neck to neck race. The position is altogether unprecedented.

AMERICAN CONSULATE TELEGRAMS.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, for the two following telegrams received yesterday:—
Reports received after midnight on election day strongly favour Mr. Wilson's prospects. The result of the election, however, is still doubtful, the *New York Tribune* conceding the probability of Mr. Wilson's return.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9th, 4 p.m.
The Presidency is still in doubt. Mr. Wilson has 235 sure electoral votes, including:—South Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arizona, Nebraska, Montana, Nevada, Utah, North Dakota, Ohio, Colorado, Wyoming. The following are doubtful:—Delaware, Idaho, New Mexico, Kansas, Washington, California, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, West Virginia. The Senate is Democratic; both parties claim the House of Representatives.

FIRST WOMAN MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

ELECTED BY MONTANA.
NEW YORK, November 8th.
The first woman member of Congress, Mrs. Jeannette Rankin, has been elected at Montana as an Independent.

NEW SOUTH WALES. COALITION GOVERNMENT ARRANGED.

SYDNEY, November 8th.
It is understood that the formation of a Coalition Government has been arranged, with Mr. Darack as leader. The New Labourists moved a vote of censure on the Government in the Assembly, and Mr. Holman, in reply, said he refused to submit to the infamous tyranny of the Labour Executive. He would throw in his lot with the National Party, which was free of degrading littleness and machine-made tyranny.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

FACTORIES CLOSED AND THOUSANDS OUT OF WORK.

MELBOURNE, November 8th.
Unemployment is growing in Australia. Several factories have been closed in Victoria and thousands are unemployed.

TO JAVA VIA SUEZ CANAL. SERVICE FROM ROTTERDAM TO BE RESUMED.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.
The Nieuw-Amsterdam service from Rotterdam to Java will be resumed via the Suez Canal. The first steamer, *Kauai*, will leave Rotterdam on the 17th inst.

P. & O. DIVIDEND.

18 PER CENT. FOR THE YEAR.

LONDON, November 8th.
The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Dividend on Deferred Stock is 6 per cent. for the past six months, together with a bonus of 6 per cent., making a total distribution of 12 per cent. for the year. Both dividend and bonus are tax free.

PENSIONS LEGISLATION.

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON, M.P. PENSIONS MINISTER.

LONDON, November 8th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that Mr. Arthur Thomson, M.P., would be the new Pensions Minister and that Pensions legislation would shortly be introduced.

CHINA'S FOREIGN MINISTER.

APPOINTMENT OF WU TING FONG.

PEKING, November 8th.
Mr. Wu Ting-Fong, ex-Minister to the United States, has been appointed Foreign Minister.

FAMOUS GENERALS MEET.

JOFFRE AND CARDONA.

PARIS, November 8th.
Generals Joffre and Cardona have met on the Franco-Italian border.

DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

AUSTRALIAN MERCHANTS PROTEST.

LONDON, November 8th.
The *Times* states that a private meeting of Australian merchants in the City yesterday decided to act in conjunction with the Association to Protest against Duplication of the Income Tax within the Empire in convening a meeting to submit the matter to Mr. McKenna.

ENEMY BUSINESSES SOLD.

BECHSTEINS AND SANATOGEN.

LONDON, November 8th.
The enemy business, Bechsteins, piano-makers, including extensive West End premises and concert hall stock, has been sold by auction, and has realised £50,500 sterling. Lord Rhonda and a group have privately acquired the enemy concern, Sanatogen.

BRITISH VESSELS TRANSFERRED TO NEUTRALS.

STATEMENT BY MR. PRETYMAN.

LONDON, November 8th.
Mr. Pretymann states that since the war began 233 British vessels of 477,853 tonnage have been transferred to neutrals, of which 344,035 tonnage was sold before Government control became operative on 12th February, 1915.

LANCASHIRE WEAVERS' WAGES.

CARDROOMERS' APPLICATION REFUSED.

LONDON, November 8th.
The master cotton-spinners of Lancashire have refused the cardroomers' application for an advance of wages.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

ENTERTAINED BY PRESIDENT POINCARÉ.

PARIS, November 8th.
President Poincaré has entertained the Duke of Connaught to lunch.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Sir William Henry Dunn, the Lord Mayor-elect, was born at Clitheroe in 1856. He is a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institute and senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Dunn, Soames & Co., Ltd., land agents and surveyors, at St. Helen's-place. He served the office of Sheriff in 1906 and was knighted on the occasion of the visit to the City of the German Emperor and of President Fallières. He is a Roman Catholic. His Lady Mayor-elect, the wife of his daughter, Mrs. Law Smith, is the wife of his daughter, Judge Law Smith, Judge of the Liverpool County Court.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.



THE
ORIGINAL
SQUARE
BOTTLE
WHISKY
ALWAYS
RELIABLE.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA:LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

TO THE LADIES.

Pinkettes are a boon, ensuring daily regularity, thus removing the causes of sick headaches, biliousness, facial eruptions and ill-smelling breath.



the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxative, are obtainable from chemists, or, post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Seochuen Road, Shanghai.

887-81

JUST RECEIVED

FRESH Supply of FLOWER and
VEGETABLE SEEDS

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET,
1916

A STUBBORN FOE.

To conquer an obstinate enemy requires persistence and perseverance. It is the same with Rheumatism, the dread foe of mankind, which resists the most stubbornness. To eradicate it from the system, you must use the right weapon. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM is the only remedy that can overpower it. It has cured helpless, crippled sufferers who have been discharged from the hospital as incurable.

Mr. W. Williams, Totterdown, Bristol, writes:—"For 3 years I have been rendered unfit for work by Rheumatism. At night terrible shooting pains kept me in agony. I could not sleep or use my arms. Two bottles of that wonderful remedy LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM cured me completely. I can recommend it with utmost confidence."

Sold at 1s. 6d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong:—
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KEATING'S
LOZENGES
cure the worst Cough

[1916]

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver oil.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Full list of Chemists.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 11.55.—Pressure has decreased moderately over S. Japan, the Loo-Chooes and the Bonins; it has increased elsewhere, especially over N. China, which is now covered by an anti-cyclone of moderate intensity.

The depression continues on at approximately 120 miles E.E. of Naha this morning, and has become deeper.

Fresh monsoon may be expected over the north part of the Ch. na. Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 75.72 inches, against an average of 81.56 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine.)
Formosa Channel	(N.E. winds, strong.)
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Loo-Chooes) No. 1.	
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Loo-Chooes) No. 1.	

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 9th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On 9th at 6 a.m.	On 9th at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.98	30.09	30.07
Temperature	82	68	74
Humidity	49	66	51
Wind Direction	North	North	NNE
Force	3	3	2
Weather	—	—	—
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 8th 82

Lowest open-air Temperature on 9th 65

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 10th to 16th November, 1916.

Days of Week	LUNAR MONTH	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
Fri.	10	10 23	5.4	3 35	1.6
Satur.	11	11 14	5.1	4 31	1.4
Sun.	12	9 26	4.8	3 38	1.3
Mon.	13	8 54	4.5	3 23	1.4
Tues.	14	10 21	4.2	3 54	1.5
Wed.	15	10 49	3.9	4 13	1.7
Thurs.	16	No later, high.	3.7	4 21	1.9
		No later, high.	3.5	4 22	2.2

NOTE.—In the case of high water, the tide is higher than the mean high water.

In the case of low water, the tide is lower than the mean low water.

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HOME UPHEAVALS.

[BY A WOMAN.]

War work!

We are most of us familiar—horribly familiar—with the phrase. It brings to our minds visions of admirable and necessary, and, alas! many officious and even ludicrous, forms of war service in which some of our sex have seen fit to occupy themselves.

But the form which I have in my mind at present, and of which I have seen a good many examples recently, is not the usual war work at all. In fact, it is a form of "doing one's bit" which few outside the circle of those most concerned ever hear about. Yet it is one of the finest and truest forms of national service which even this awful catastrophe of war has brought forth.

I allude to the quiet but splendid way in which thousands of English families have risen to the occasion and opened their hearts—and in many cases their purses—to the more needy among their kith and kin.

Many who have suffered heavily in various ways, through the temporary absence of the breadwinner or through being hit by the war in their profession, have been kindly received and assisted in countless ways by the more fortunate members of their family. A home has been offered in one case, perhaps; a little timely assistance with the children's education in another; a temporary post found for some struggling professional man to help "tide over" the hard times—in these and many other ways have the unknown women of England helped to lighten the dark cloud of anxiety which threatened countless patient and uncomplaining sufferers. For this reason alone the deeper thinkers among us should refrain from writing down as "slackers" the sheltered women who may be doing real, if unostentatious, work.

How many homes in England have gathered together their resources in order to help others through this difficult time! Everywhere quiet sacrifices, hidden deeds of generosity, unknown and unrecorded acts of self-denial and self-sacrifice. Especially among the better class—necessity the better class—of households there is a constant drawing together and rearrangement of life to meet altered and harder conditions, rendered necessary by the constant drain on the earning man-power of the nation, the ever-increasing price of necessities, and the decrease in the purchasing power of money.

In more than one home of leisure and refinement, where a very fair level of ordered comfort has hitherto obtained, room has been made for one or more temporarily reduced member, and the clock which covered two or three is now stretched to its fullest extent to shelter a larger number. "Treasured" rights and privileges have had to be given up; the comfort of the few has had to yield to the necessity of the many.

In some ways the domestic upheavals caused by the war have been the means of re-establishing a family life in the older and simpler sense of the term, and this is all to the good, implying as it does, a closer union between members of one common stock, greater self-denial, and consequently less luxury. The result in some cases has been the recovery of a typically English tradition which had become almost extinct in a more feverish existence.

I know, in my own personal experience, of more than one old family feud which time, and even death, had failed to heal, but which has yielded before the stern, if unromantic, pressure of a common necessity.

"Many" have found it not only possible but pleasant to live together, where "few" would have had but a starved existence, mentally as well as physically. In discovering new truths we have rediscovered some old ones, one of the latter being that it is quite possible to have real comrades among the members of one's own family—typical cynicisms notwithstanding.

This particular kind of war work is, from its very nature, bound to be of the unobtrusive variety. One does not go "badge-hunting" when assisting the needy among one's own people; nor does one expect to wear a uniform for helping "lame ducks" of one's own blood! None the less, this is war work of the most genuine variety, and gains, rather than loses, in real merit because of its lack of sensationalism. The general public may know nothing of it, but the true and lasting memorial lies in the grateful and relieved hearts of those who have had to sorrow and dread for the loved ones—of existence: in the mind of the soldier on active service from which a load of apprehension for those left at home has been lifted; in the hearts of bereaved parents who have found their sorrow sympathetically shared, and in the close and more loving bond established between sisters and brothers.

Nothing binds human nature more closely together than a trial shared, and many women, who would otherwise have continued to lead self-centred and self-indulgent existences, have found happiness in making a home for those less fortunate than themselves in the possession of worldly goods.

It is not possible for every woman, however much she may wish it, to go out and take part in the manifold activities now open to her sex. Uncertain health, a reserved nature, delicate parents—these are only a few of many causes which preclude clever and capable women from doing what others can. But there is no one who cannot lighten another's load in some way or other. Many who could not give large sums to war charities, or who are unable to render imposing and impressive public service, are carrying on, all over our land, their quiet individual work of mercy. Many a home has now become a home in the real sense, lightened and inspired by the spirit of self-sacrifice and real charity.

The quality of mercy is not strained. It bleeds him that gives and him that takes.

GERMAN GENERAL'S
CONFESSIONS.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH ARMY.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
AT BRITISH HEADQUARTERS.]

The English infantry has undoubtedly learned much since the autumn offensive. It shows great dash in the attack, a factor to which immense confidence in its overwhelming artillery probably greatly contributes. The Englishman also has his training and physique in his favour. These are the words with which General Sixt von Arnim, commanding the IVth German Corps, begins an extraordinarily interesting memorandum on the experiences of that Corps in the Battle of the Somme during the month of July, 1916. A copy of the memorandum has recently fallen into our hands. General von Arnim writes, of course, without any idea that the document will ever be seen by British eyes. His views are for the enlightenment only of his official superiors, and the experts of his own Army. As a consequence, the picture which he draws, both of that Army and of ours, has uncommon interest for us. And it is a picture from which we can draw not a little comfort.

One must acknowledge the skill with which the English rapidly consolidated captured positions. The English infantry showed great tenacity in defence. This was especially noticeable in the case of small parties, which, when once established in the corner of a wood, or a group of houses, were very difficult to drive out.

As for our artillery:—Particularly noticeable was the high percentage of medium and heavy guns with the artillery, which, apart from this, was numerically far superior to ours. The ammunition has apparently improved considerably. All our tactically important positions were methodically bombarded by the English artillery, as well as all known infantry and battery positions. Extremely heavy fire was continuously directed on the villages situated immediately behind the firing line, as well as on all natural cover afforded by the ground. Registration and fire control were assisted by well organized aerial observation. At night the villages also were frequently bombed by aeroplanes.

General von Arnim goes on to point out the weaknesses developed in the German machine by the strain of the battle. The reports on the experience gained in the Battle of the Somme submitted to Corps Headquarters unanimously agree as to the necessity for an increased allotment of weapons, means of communication, and transport of all kinds, such as *Flammenwerfer*, anti-aircraft sections, anti-aircraft machine-guns, captive balloons, reconnaissance and battle planes, double telephone sections, motor lorries, horse-drawn vehicles, motor-cycles, light-signalling detachments, wireless stations, etc.

Even without the "etc." this is a fairly comprehensive list of things which need improving; but as he goes on to particularize, he finds more. The Staffs of the Higher Commands, we learn, "which have been reduced during the war, proved inadequate in actual fighting." There is lack of sufficient corps headquarters so that two corps sometimes have to share the same buildings; to the immense inconvenience of both; and "this caused difficulties which were particularly felt during critical periods in the fighting." Fuel was not got out of Pioneer companies; and there is need of more machine-guns.

EFFECTS OF BRITISH ARTILLERY FIRE.

The British fire, he tells us, was "almost continuous and of a volume never before experienced." We had thought as much, and are glad to have it confirmed on high German authority.

He dwells on the difficulty of getting reliefs up through the British barrage and says that it must be done in small parties or in single file, and speaks of the disadvantages under which the German guns had to work from "the bad conditions for observation, the permanent interruption of the telephone communications, and the practically continuous heavy fire which was maintained behind our front line." Again and again, indeed, he recurs to the weight of our artillery bombardment and to the lack of observation from which the Germans have suffered owing to the supremacy of our airmen.

A few days ago I spoke at some length of the evidence that the enemy was more and more adopting the plan of holding his front line only lightly, keeping the bulk of his strength in support for the purpose of counter-attacks as and as heavily as possible. I wrote only on conjecture from facts which have come to my knowledge in the latest fighting; but the following paragraphs from General von Arnim on the subject are of opportunity.

"One of the most important lessons drawn from the Battle of the Somme is that under heavy artillery fire the front line should be only thinly held, but by reliable men and a few machine-guns, even when there is always possibility of a hostile attack. When this was not done the casualties were so great before the enemy's attack was launched that the possibility of the front line repulsing the attack by its own unaided efforts was very doubtful. The danger of the front line being rushed when so lightly held must be overcome by placing supports (infantry and machine-guns) distributed in groups according to the ground as close as possible behind the front line. Their task is to rush forward to reinforce the front line at the moment the enemy attacks, without waiting for orders from the rear. In all cases where this procedure was adopted we succeeded in repulsing and inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy, who imagined that he had merely to drop into a trench filled with dead."

The essential conditions for success are, therefore, that the various formations should be organized in depth but that their units should be employed side by side. Only in this way is it possible to ensure that a counter-attack in sufficient strength and with unified units can be made if the enemy has succeeded in

penetrating the line, an occurrence which cannot always be avoided when the artillery fire is so heavy."

The existing telephone system proved totally inadequate; the existing organization of the light signalling service does not meet the requirements; and "the establishment of motor-bicycles proved insufficient for the heavy fighting; this deficiency was painfully evident. The establishment of ordinary bicycles was also not sufficient for the work done."

BOLDNESS OF BRITISH AIRMEN.

But more notable still are his remarks upon aeroplanes and the work of the British airmen:—

"The means for providing the artillery with aerial observation has proved insufficient. The numerical superiority of the enemy's airmen and the fact that their machines were better were made disgracefully apparent to us, particularly in their direction of the enemy's artillery fire and in bomb-dropping. The number of our battle-planes was also too small. The enemy's airmen were often able to fire successfully on our troops with machine-guns, by descending to a height of a few hundred metres. The German anti-aircraft gun-sections could not continue firing at that height without exposing their own troops to serious danger from fragments of shells. This has produced a desire for the anti-aircraft defences to be supplemented by machine-guns. A further lesson from this surprisingly bold procedure of the English airmen is that the infantry make too little use of their rifles as a means of driving off aircraft."

"Numerous complaints," we hear, were received of rifle breech actions being "completely clogged with dirt both in attack and defence," and he urges the use of a cover over the breech of the rifles "like that used in the English Army, which can be easily unfastened and then hangs from the rifle." He approves of the 1908 pattern pistol "for hand-to-hand fighting in villages and woods," etc., and of the "new pattern sword-bayonet with saw edge" (specimens of which, by the way, are often among the "souvenirs" collected by our men, and he understands that automatic rifles are "useful weapons for trench warfare." But most important of all infantry weapons are bombs:—

"The hand grenade was the most important infantry weapon both in attack and defence. It is universally suggested that the supply of hand-grenades should be increased. If it is possible to ensure a supply of different kinds of hand-grenades, the general opinion is in favour of the 'ball' and 'egg' grenades for attack, despite their small effort, in preference to the cylindrical grenades with handles, as a larger supply of the two former can be taken into action."

None the less, rather illogically, it seems, he recommends that as the cylindrical grenade with a handle is, 'on the whole, the most effective,' it should be universally adopted. He thinks the "Priester" bomb thrower a valuable thing, and also the light trench mortar.

IMMENSE EXPENDITURE OF SHELLS.

As for machine-guns, in spite of the immense service which they have rendered, he considers the present German type of machine-gun too heavy. "Machine-guns usually have to be brought up over open ground under a heavy barrage," and the great weight of the gun is a "serious disadvantage under these conditions. Even if dismounted, it is very difficult to drag the heavy sledge over ground which is under fire. The ammunition boxes and water-jackets are also too heavy, and 'the wheels of the machine-gun hand carriages, used by the marksman sections, are not strong enough for paved roads,' and are therefore unsuitable for use on the march. On the whole, indeed, he is less enthusiastic over the German machine-gun than one might expect, seeing what a pre-eminent part it has played in their fighting throughout the whole battle. Without their machine-guns we should have eaten up the German armies long ago."

The average daily expenditure of ammunition per gun during the whole period of the fighting was:—

Field guns	145 rounds
Light field howitzers	170 "
Heavy field howitzers	110 "
10cm. guns	118 "
21cm. mortars	51 "

This was the average. The highest single day's expenditure per gun was:—

Field guns	322 1/2 rounds
Light field howitzers	470 "
Heavy field howitzers	233 "
10cm. guns	321 "
21cm. mortars	116 "

The above applies only to the IVth Corps, and we have no knowledge (I have none) what relation these guns bear to the total number opposed to us here, which, as you know, is in the neighbourhood of 1,100 pieces. The figures given, however, approximate closely to the basis on which I made an estimate that by the middle of September the number of shells used by both sides on the British front in this battle since July 1st had been about 25,000,000. They seem to confirm that estimate as fairly accurate.

Incidentally he tells us that one German light field howitzer battery on one occasion fired over 3,600 rounds of gas shells (known as "green cross" shells) in 24 hours. Of the quality of the German ammunition General von Arnim says that the old pattern of field gun ammunition has proved efficient, but the complication of using five different fuses with the long shell for the light field howitzer caused delay and confusion. Of the ammunition supply he remarks:—

DIFFICULTIES OF AMMUNITION SUPPLY.

The supply of artillery ammunition of all kinds, during the first days of the battle, did not equal the great expenditure. Reserve supplies were only available in very small quantities. On July 14th the English attack took place which necessitated a great expenditure of ammunition. (He explains in detail how ammunition was borrowed from another Army Group and had to be brought up at night under very difficult conditions.) From July 15th onwards the supply of ammunition was better, but the supply was never sufficient to

make good the expenditure in the event of the railway being blocked for one or two days. The lack of gun ammunition was always felt, and large reserves were never available. (Here follow various comments on the motor-lorry and cart transport which was generally efficient.)

There should be ammunition depots for a large quantity of ammunition close to the detaining stations. In addition, light railways are required from the detaining stations to the depots. These were not provided, and consequently a large quantity of ammunition was piled up along the railway lines immediately beside the detaining stations.

Incidentally it may be noted that our airmen have been quite aware of this fact and that several of such places have been bombed and exploded. It should be noted that General von Arnim betrays no misgivings as to the abundance of Germany's supply of ammunition as a whole. What he complains of is the faintness of the arrangements for delivering it when it is wanted.

If there is one detail in which we have always supposed that the German really beat us it was in his military maps. It is comforting then to read:—

"The original supply of maps was insufficient, not only as regards quantity, but as regards detail. The latter was particularly apparent owing to the fact that during the unfavourable conditions for observing which prevailed (by which he means the ubiquitousness of our airmen) firing had at first to be carried out chiefly by the map. Even if it could not be expected that all the numerous battery positions (which in comparison to the original front in June are well behind the line) could not be reconnected and fixed beforehand, it would nevertheless have been an advantage if a large number of points on the ground in question had been fixed and inserted on the map. The subsequent supply of maps was also inadequate."

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DESERTING.

Inadequate also seems to have been the supply of horses. Owing on the one hand to the "permanent reduction in the establishment of horses" (of which we have heard before now), and on the other to the increase in the need of transport owing to the demands of the fighting, the supply of horses and vehicles to the troops seems to have been strained to its utmost limit. In the reduction of the establishment it appears that all spare horses of the machine-gun companies had been struck off, and this, he says, was "badly felt," and "in one machine-gun company all the riding horses, including that of the Company Commander, had, owing to the lack of spare horses, to be used as draught horses."

One last question must suffice. In his closing recommendations, General von Arnim deals with the subject of the Military Police:—

"The police service behind the front is of the utmost importance. During any protracted fighting, men of sufficient authority and energy should be posted on all roads leading to the rear from the battle zone. Points of concentration for suspects should be arranged by the Divisions as close as possible to the dressing stations and casualty clearing stations. In the villages behind the fighting line, no soldier should have a strict control on all exits but an internal control should also be inaugurated. Detailed regulations should be issued by the Town-Major, who will appoint sergeant-majors and other personnel for carrying out this service."

We have opined that precautions of the sort were necessary behind the German fighting lines, from what we hear from prisoners and from the number of deserters who reach our trenches. We also have heard of military police and of Town Majors, but the British soldier when in rest, at all times, there he is, all the facilities which may beset him when merely a man at home; but as for blocking "roads leading to the rear from the battle zone" and controlling the exits from villages, almost the most extraordinary thing in the behaviour of our Armies has been the total lack of anything like "straggling." I may have told before the incident of the Commanding Officer who, on July 1st, detailed parties to go round and watch for and arrest all stragglers. After two days of industrious searching the parties came in with one prisoner among them, and he was a man caught wandering at large, wounded and demented from shell-shock.

On the whole we have abundant reason to be satisfied with what General von Arnim tells us. He is known to be a soldier of reputation and of wide experience of the world. He shows himself here a thoughtful and conscientious man who comments with straightforwardness on the facts as he sees them; and the picture which he draws is of a German military machine which is far from being as faultless at all points as we have supposed. There is no single department in which General von Arnim has not shortcomings to point out. On the other hand, no Army could ask for higher testimony to its quality than that which, in his remarks on our infantry, our guns, and our airmen, he pays to the British troops.

KEEP OUR BEST MEN.

"It is a great thing to be an Englishman, an Irishman, a Scotman, or a Welshman—a vastly greater thing than it was before the war," said Mr. W. H. Hearst, Prime Minister of Ontario, at a luncheon given in his honour by the Royal Colonial Institute. He urged that after the war British people should leave the Empire and that British gold should not seek investment in a foreign country.

"Surely enough of the best and richest blood will have been lost," he added, "without permitting a stream to flow to foreign lands as it did after the South African War."

Mr. Steel Maitland, who presided, said that if true democracy was going to succeed we had got to see that a democratic people should be able to organize itself with the same efficiency as an autocracy had been able to do in Germany.

TORTURED RUSSIANS.

AUSTRIAN OFFICERS TESTIFY TO GERMAN CRUELTY.

Sworn evidence of the cruelties practised by German officers, soldiers, and prison guards upon Russian prisoners is contained in the latest report of the Russian Commission of Inquiry, now issued in English with photographs.

Torture by the drawing of nails, cutting of tongue, and tearing of ears has been inflicted upon Russians unwilling to betray their comrades. Men have been burned alive in revenge for the sheer amusement of their captors.

In a camp at Dunsardageli, Austria-Hungary, Russians have been punished by being screwed up in a coffin. This has been sworn to by many prisoners and by a Russian sister of mercy.

Elsewhere men have been tied together, back to back, until one fainted and pulled the other to the ground. Some have been shot because they were too weak to work. Tied to a post, with toes barely touching the ground, and beaten with whips, many have found death more merciful than their captors.

For two weeks, Private Paul Kreshchenko-Kravchenko relates, a Georgian prisoner was compelled to live in a dog-kennel in which he could neither sit nor lie down. Each time the guard was changed he was dragged out by a chain, struck and driven back again. His crime was that he attempted to escape.

The Commission states that Austrian officers have appeared before it and have sworn to some of the cruelties inflicted by their allies. Not far from Yaroslavl, the inhabitants of a village told one such witness that the Germans drove half a dozen Russian prisoners into a cart-shed and set fire to it. When the prisoners tried to get out through the opening they were thrust back by German bayonets.

The witness personally saw the remains of this cart-shed after the fire and several burnt and blackened corpses were visible among the charred beams and ashes, including the burnt body of a girl.

GREAT FINANCIAL WEAPON

ALLIES 'POOL' THEIR GOLD.

In the course of a lengthy and highly interesting interview granted by M. Ribot to the Paris correspondent of *The Times*, the French Minister of Finance said:

"A very satisfactory arrangement was arrived at during the last meeting I had at Calais with Mr. Asquith and Mr. McKenna, on August 24th. England is anxious to strengthen her gold reserve in order to maintain her gold standard and enlarge the scope of her credit in the United States. Now the Bank of France has, even at this stage of the struggle, a gold reserve exceeding 100,000,000 sterling. We were therefore in a position to promise England a considerable sum out of our abundance. Thus the Allies are, if I may say so, pooling their gold in order to render their collective financial position still more solid."

"We are placing this gold at the disposal of the British treasury as a loan, and the treasury will open a credit in pounds sterling in our favour in London. The arrangement as you see, cuts both ways, and is altogether in the common interest of the Allies. The gold 'loaned' by us will return to the coffers of the Bank of France after the war."

M. Ribot then mentioned that it is proposed to issue the second war loan early next month.

"As previously, it will not be for any specified sum; but this time no portion of it will be diverted by the conversion of the 3 per cent. rents. Subscriptions will therefore be in hard cash or treasury bills, and short term Exchequer Bonds, of which only £40,000,000 sterling are outstanding. This second war loan will not be redeemable at any given date; that is to say, we shall only have to provide for the interest on it. I expect it to yield important results; but we must not nourish excessive hopes."

"The hopeful turn taken by events at the front improves our situation by increasing confidence at home and abroad. It is a great triumph in our hands financially that the world recognises our final triumph to be merely a question of time."

THE TOOTHBRUSH MOUSTACHE.

MILITARY FASHION THAT GROWS ON CIVILIANS.

A correspondent writes to a home paper:—"The 'toothbrush' moustache was invented by our gallant army as a legitimate although terrible weapon to counter Hun frightfulness. With that knowledge, the wives and sweethearts of military wearers of 'toothbrush' moustaches have endured this weird facial decoration in brave and patriotic silence. But 'toothbrush' moustache is essentially a weapon of frightfulness, to be retained, let us hope, only 'for the duration of the war.' Civilians have no more right to wear it than they have to carry hand-grenades and gas-bombs. But just as in our grandfathers' time civilians imitated the boards and other facial vegetation of the Crimean veterans, so 20-day civilians slightly over military age are swaggering about with 'toothbrush' moustaches."

Men who were formerly clean-shaven are growing them—and the spectacle is often appalling. Men who formerly had walrus moustaches, spiked moustaches, weeping moustaches, and nondescript moustaches have pruned them down to the 'toothbrush' pattern—a small shrubbery under each nostril and the rest of the upper lip shaven.

The effect intended is, 'I'm pensioned, don't you know; severely wounded, unfit for further service, have hidden the V.C. at home.' The actual effect is a great deal of needless public depression.

SHELLS AND UNITY.

HOW THE ALLIES HAVE WON THE ASCENDANCY.

The military correspondent of *The Daily News*, writing on September 25th, says:

"On this day last year the Anglo-French offensive was launched in Artois and Champagne, with results which were as abortive as they were disappointing. The offensive cost us 60,000 casualties, and on October 13th, when our share of it came to an end, all we had to show for our losses was an advance of 3,000 yards over a front of less than four miles. On our right the French made little, if any, progress, and the 'great offensive' upon which so many optimistic hopes had been built, came to a standstill. The French did better in Champagne, but, for similar reasons to those which caused our failure higher up the line, their advance was held up before they had obtained any strategic gain whatever. Neither in Artois or in Champagne did the Allies succeed in breaking through even the first line of the German defences, while the second and third lines were never approached. The offensive failed, and though we make the best we could of our failure, there was no disguising the fact."

Our failure gave rise to a temporary feeling of pessimism which went through the country, and became more pronounced after the subjugation of Serbia which followed on the Russian retreat from Poland, and when the inability of the Allies to beat the Germans in the West was in evidence. Fortunately for the cause for which we are fighting this pessimism was not shared by either our statesmen or our soldiers, who by their indomitable spirit gave a fine lead to the country during the black month of December, 1915. Rising to the occasion political and military leaders, British, French, Russian, and Italian, met together in Paris, and put to themselves this question: "Why have we failed, and what must we do to win?" Taking counsel together, the War Council laid down the policy to be followed, and the General Staff arranged among themselves how the policy was to be enforced. German success reached a high-water mark in December, 1915. From the day when the Paris meeting took place the tide began to turn slowly at first, but never doubtfully, and always in the right direction."

CAUSES OF FAILURE.

There were two salient causes of failure—want of co-ordination between the Allies and want of munitions. When this was understood there was nothing more to be done except put matters right, and immediate steps were taken to do this. Both causes of failure have now been removed. We can see for ourselves by a perusal of the daily bulletins from all theatres of war that complete co-ordination of effort, plan, and procedure has now been established among the Allies, while we know from Mr. Montagu that we have a constantly increasing munition output which already covers all our home requirements, and early next year will be available to supplement the demands of our allies. Whereas in Germany, as we know from General Falkenhayn's confession, is getting the better of output; with us the boot is on the other foot. This is a first step towards victory."

Reverting for the moment to the question of co-ordination, what we did not realise when we first went to war, and for a whole year afterwards, was the imperative necessity of unity of command which has now been practically obtained through the medium of the General Staff meetings. No operation is now undertaken by any of the Allied belligerents except by general consent, and with common plan. Each General Staff now knows what the others intend to do, when and where the next move will be made, and the object in view. Interdependence is complete in all theatres of war."

Then, again, tactical errors have been rectified. The lessons of Loos and Verdun have been learned and are now being applied, not only on the Somme, but in Volhynia, Galicia, on the Isonzo, and in the Balkans. It is of no use to have an unlimited supply of ammunition if it is to be wasted by faulty tactics. One of the chief causes of failure at Loos a year ago was the want of co-operation between artillery and infantry. On September 26th, the second day of the attack, when Sir John French ordered Hill 70 to be assaulted, we have it on official authority that "the artillery failed to lift sufficiently as the troops pushed forward," the consequence being that certain troops suffered from our own artillery fire. We have only to read the dispatches of the *Daily News* correspondent in France to know how complete the understanding now is between the artillery and infantry, whose co-operation is the subject of general admiration."

STAFF EFFICIENCY.

Another lesson which Loos taught was that bravery is useless without good staff direct to turn it to account, and that there were many staff shortcomings on September 26th, 1915, is unfortunately indisputable; but there is no need to go back on the past so long as we know that faults have been corrected and lessons learnt. The staff arrangements now on the Western front are as perfect as it is possible to make them by thought, study, and untiring work. There is no longer the gulf which has existed so long between the staff and regimental officer. They understand one another now, and are working together in a spirit of close co-operation, which was only a distant dream in the early months of the war. There is no longer any trace of the former jealousy which interfered with efficiency. It is within the knowledge of the writer of these notes that a captured German staff officer recently expressed his surprise at the staff efficiency of Sir Douglas Haig's Army, and it was incredible to him that so efficient a staff service could have been created in two years, seeing that the German General Staff has been at work for upwards of forty years.

We need have no apprehensions for the future. Our leaders have learnt their lesson, and are applying it. Our successes on the Somme are the beginning of the end. Victory is in sight, not perhaps in close sight, but near enough to be seen. All we have to do is to go on as we are now doing, not relaxing energy, but on the contrary increasing it as victory draws nearer. The greater the effort, the sooner will the end come."

IN THE HANDS OF THE TURKS.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES.

FATE OF BRITISH CIVILIANS.

Here are a few facts about the Armenian massacres which we know to be correct. From one of the mission schools 157 boys between six and 16 were taken away by a body of 30 soldiers 'for deportation to a village at some days' distance.' Only three of them arrived at that village. Near Kharput is a beautiful deep mountain lake, where foreigners used to spend their summer holidays. Ten thousand Armenians were taken by Turkish soldiers. Not one of them returned. In one of the villages on the Upper Euphrates a large bale was thrown on the bank one morning. It was found to contain the dead bodies of 35 babies. In Beirut, Armenian girls and women were sold in the streets for a price between 1s. and 2s. In three different places which we visited were camps of women and children, where mothers had to take off their clothes to protect their babies from the burning sun, and where any Muslim man could go in and select a child or woman and take them with him, dragging them along by the hair.

"THEY ARE AFTER THE ENGLISH." None of us will ever forget that December evening when suddenly the news came to our home in Beirut. 'They are after the English! Those were the exact words of the messenger brought to us, and their dread sound still lingers in our ears. No one doubted who 'they' were, and we all knew of what 'they' were capable."

We also know that everywhere in Europe civilian belligerents had been interned, but there is a great difference between being sent to any kind of prison or concentration camp in either England or Germany and being given over to the mercies of the Turkish authorities. We Americans all felt that we must do our very utmost to prevent our friends from being taken to the interior. We knew that, once away from the coast, all contact with them would soon be made impossible. Torture and massacre stood out clearly in our imagination."

REFUGEE IN THE AMERICAN COLLEGE. We were out of the house in a minute. All over the city we took the message to our English friends:—"Come over at once to the Campus of the American College; we shall put you up in the buildings there, and we shall stand by you to the end." Two hours later they were all gathered in our walled compound—a pathetic crowd. Most of them had come over just as they were, without even bringing night clothes with them. We tried to provide them with what they needed. We tried to comfort and encourage nervous women and cheer gloomy-looking men. But we were nervous ourselves, and dreaded the coming day."

The order had been (so our informant had told us) to take them all during the night and send them off inland by the morning train. What would the Turkish authorities do when they found their prey gone? Would they mob the compound or attack it with soldiers? Would they starve us out until we gave our friends up? Should we have to share their fate?

Early next morning reports began to come in. The Chief of Police had been furious when he found out that we had been ahead of him, and had sworn all sorts of oaths that he would get the better of us. Instructions came from the Consulate-General. The college President, Dr. H. Bliss, a man of great personal influence and a born diplomatist, had spent the greater part of the night between the Consulate and the Seray; the Turkish Government building, and came home much discouraged. But things turned out differently from what we had expressed. The Government sent word that those of the belligerents who were not back in their homes that day before noon would be looked upon as fugitives and dealt with very severely. Those who returned would enjoy all the consideration to which civilians had a right in time of war. The United States Consul-General, though humanely in full sympathy with our action, warned us against the unlawfulness of refusing to give up belligerents and resisting the authorities if they should wish to enter our premises. The fact that we did not trust the Turkish Government in no way altered its rights."

RETURN OF THE FUGITIVES.

It was a hard blow for American national pride. It seemed almost impossible to have to tell one's friends to leave one's own safe home and submit to the good pleasure of their tyrants. I knew that at the moment several of us felt as if we would rather have gone ourselves than send off those who had put their trust in us. But they went; and that day nothing more happened."

Next morning word was sent round by the Turkish Government that all male British subjects should keep themselves ready to leave the coast cities within two days. All through these two days the United States Consul-General, all influential Americans, and the institutions with which several of these British were connected, tried their utmost to get this decision changed or at least postponed. In vain."

Two days later the male British subjects all left, early in the morning. There were business men, teachers, engineers, ministers, doctors, a very mixed crowd, but all kept up their spirits splendidly. A few women had come to the train for a last farewell. To the surprise and almost indignation of the natives, they did not indulge in any lamentations to show their devotion and their despair at the departure of their men. Those who had come out kept up as bravely as the men themselves."

PRISONERS AT DAMASCUS. The next few days were hard, but in less than a week word came from the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BULGAR SAVAGERY.

RUMANIAN PRISONERS MURDERED.

[FROM HAMILTON PYTE, BUCAREST.]

The feelings of horror and fury which have been aroused here at hideous stories of Bulgarian atrocities become known are proving more intense every day. Little is published in the newspapers. A full recital of the details is impossible, and even watered accounts would cause too painful an impression. Gradually, however, the public are becoming acquainted with the revolting manner in which the Bulgarians are behaving."

Those who know them and whose memory recalls earlier instances of their ferocity and nothing new in their barbarous conduct now. The wholesale murder of prisoners is on a scale so vast as to be incredible. One of the last horrible crimes charged against them is that mutilation has been practised on a scale and in a manner too appalling to describe. The bodies of soldiers are maltreated in the most shocking way and not only soldiers but also old men, women, and children are washed up daily on the north bank of the Danube."

The Rumanians, knowing that to be taken prisoner means probably a terrible death, fight as desperate men and neither give nor expect quarter."

Wounded soldiers in hospital here are anxious to return to the ranks as soon as possible. A batch who were scheduled for eight days' convalescent leave at their homes begged the doctor to certify them as recovered so that they might rejoin immediately. At the same hospital the wife of a soldier brought a baby to see its father. The nurse inquired whether it was a boy or a girl. "Thank God, it is a boy," replied the mother. "It will grow up to punish those Bulgarian wretches."

Photographs are being taken of all the bodies washed ashore, and it is proposed to appoint a commission to make a careful inquiry into the barbarous acts of the Bulgarians and draw up a report for circulation throughout the civilised world."

prisoners themselves that they were in Damascus, and apparently would stay there. They were free to live wherever they liked—at their own expense. They had chosen hotels according to their means. They had to report daily to the police, but otherwise had the liberty of the city. Except that life was monotonous and the absence from their families trying, there were no complaints. Thereafter news came fairly regularly. Criticisms in letters would, of course, have been censured. But from time to time we got news by word of mouth. Sometimes it was by native friends coming from Damascus; once a prisoner was allowed a week's visit on parole for very urgent business; a few times, prisoners who were invalid or over 65 years of age were by some special protection let off for good. From them we learnt that, as a rule, their treatment was not bad, and the life, except for its suspense and monotony, was bearable. But suddenly periods would come of danger and excitement, and they would all be thrown into prison and their lives threatened. Later they were sent from Damascus to Urfa, a city of the interior in one of the Armenian districts."

During their stay there a new scare came to the coast cities. All belligerent women and children had to go to the interior. This was in the summer of 1915. The order came in the same devilish way as the first one—in the dead of night, when everything looks a hundred times more dreadful than in daylight. We felt that there was an element of intentional cruelty in the choice of this night hour—an hour in which no decently-brought-up Moslem would think of knocking at a house where only women lived. I was staying then at one of the English homes with a frail, nervous woman of 61, who had seen her husband and two sons taken from her some months before and had been left alone with a young servant, girl. We passed a dreadful night of suspense. In the meantime the United States Consul-General and other leading Americans were doing their best with the authorities. They secured that night a delay of a few days, and during those days exemption for reasons of health for almost all of the elderly ladies, including my friend. The others, however, had to go, and I do not think that any prospect of immediate death was compared to the agony of those mothers who had to take delicate children, little babies, or, worst of all, grown-up girls, into the unknown, unprotected interior."

BIHET ARMENIANS MASSACRED. All, however, so far as we know, reached Urfa safely. There they passed through the worst period that the men had had yet—the massacre of the Armenians in this city. The Armenians had paid to be exempt from deportation, and after the authorities had received the money cannon were placed outside the city, and the Armenian quarter was destroyed, with all its inhabitants. We have never had full particulars, but we have reason to know that our friends passed through frightful scenes."

A few weeks later a fortunate change released the women and children. A decision came from Constantinople by which they were allowed, or rather ordered, to leave the country immediately. They were not permitted to return first to their homes, and so they had to leave behind everything except a few clothes. American cruisers were allowed to touch at the nearest port where the poor people would embark."

As for the men, news became scarcer and more irregular. We know that they were sent farther north than Urfa. We know that many of them had typhus, and some of them died. We know that when we left Turkey two months ago they were scattered in little groups of two and three over different villages and towns of Asia Minor, and that is about all."

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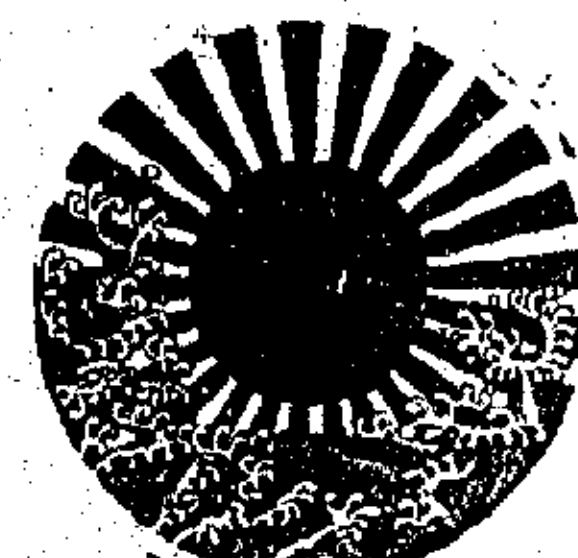
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NOVARA	Dec. 29	Through Steamer	Jan. 31	Feb. 11
	1917			
SOMALI	Jan. 12	*KASHGAR	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISBURSEMENT	Tons	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and TENERIFF	* KAGA MARU Capt. I. Iwata	12,500	THURSDAY, 16th Nov. at Noon.
	* KAMO MARU Capt. B. Shimidzu	16,000	THURSDAY, 4th Dec. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	* YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Terada	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov. at Noon.
	* TAMBA MARU Capt. Akamatsu	12,500	SATURDAY, 16th Dec. at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BAMBANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	* HEISHIN MARU Capt. —	6,000	SATURDAY, 11th Nov. at Noon.
	* AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Nov. at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	* JINSEN MARU Capt. Takahashi	8,000	FRIDAY, 17th Nov.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	* RANGOON MARU Capt. Kobayashi	8,000	MONDAY, 20th Nov.
MOJI and KOBE	* YETOROFU MARU Capt. Hirata	8,000	SUNDAY, 19th Nov.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	* TOSA MARU Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	SATURDAY, 18th Nov.
YAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	* TANGO MARU Capt. Soryda	13,500	SATURDAY, 11th Nov. at 4 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	* KASHIMA MARU Capt. Inazu	8,000	THURSDAY, 16th Nov. at 10 A.M.

† Calling Sydney and Melbourne only.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, K.O.B.E., N.A.G.O.T.A., YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON	* KANAGAWA MARU Capt. Nojima	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov. at Noon.
	* TSUSHIMA MARU Capt. Murasugi	15,000	First half of December.

* Wireless Telegraphy. For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, MANAGER

TELEPHONE Nos. 522 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* SEIYO MARU	14,000 — 15 knots	SATUR., 11th Nov. Noon
* KOREA MARU	16,000 — 18 knots	FRI., 29th Nov. Noon
* SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	WED., 13th Dec. Noon
* TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES. 19th Dec. Noon
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	THURS., 4th Jan. 10.30 A.M.
* SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 17th Jan. Noon
* PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	SATUR., 20th Nov. 10.30 A.M.

† Proceeding to South American Ports. ‡ Omitting Manila, and Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (271.10.) RETURN G\$609 (4152).

* SAN FRANCISCO G\$250. G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

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For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BAILEA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 — 13 knots ... THURSDAY, 9th Nov.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT, King's Building. [313]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

POSTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI

POSTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL

CUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... AMAZON ... On or about 17th Nov.

YOKOHAMA ... "HOU" ... On or about 20th Nov.

MARSEILLES via HAIHONG, ATLANTIQUE ... On or about 4th Dec.

TOURANE and SAIGON ... POLYNESIEN ... On or about 4th Dec.

Without Transshipment.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

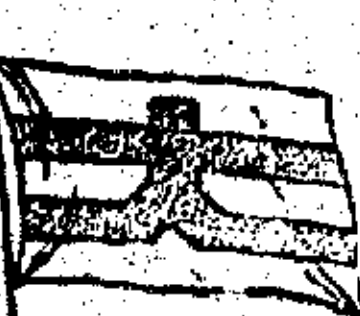
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOSUKA

* "CANADA MARU" ... MONDAY, 13th Nov. at 3 P.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila, Keelung and Nagasaki

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

"CHOSEN MARU" ... S. Nemoto ... WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov. at Noon.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM AND COLOMBO.

* "JAVA MARU" ... S. Yanagi ... FRIDAY, 10th Nov. at Noon

JAVA LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG AND BATAVIA.

* "SHIBETORO MARU" ... S. Yamano ... FRIDAY, 10th Nov. at 10 A.M.

FORMOSA LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA

SWATOW AND AMOY.

* "AMAKUSA MARU" ... T. Norikazu ... SUNDAY, 19th Nov. at 10 A.M.

* "JOSHIN MARU" ... T. Norikazu ... WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov. at 8 A.M.

† Proceeding to Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

† Proceeding to Anping, Takao and Tamsui.

These Formosa Lineers will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS ... EASTERN	2nd Dec.	On 15th Nov. 11 A.M. On 23rd Dec. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless telegraphy. The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess is carried. For further particulars, apply to

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